

Lobelia paludosa Nutt. Along railroad east of Ellendale.

Lobelia Canbyi A. Gray. Very abundant at Ellendale and the Hammock at Georgetown.

Lobelia puberula Mx. Georgetown and Ellendale.

Chondrilla juncea L. Smyrna Landing.

Elephantopus nudatus A. Gray. Sandy woods, Georgetown, Rehoboth and Millsboro.

Sclerolepis uniflora (Walt.) Porter. Very common in ditches, Ellendale and the Hammock, Georgetown.

Heterotheca subaxillaris (Lam.) Britt. & Rusby. Millsboro. Very abundant between Georgetown and Laurel. One specimen east of Georgetown.

Boltonia asteroides (L.) L'Her. Ellendale and Georgetown.

Pluchea foetida (L.) B.S.P. One colony in the dune hollows north of Rehoboth.

Coreopsis rosea Nutt. Ellendale, Milford and Rehoboth. Plants smaller than New Jersey specimens.

Senecio tomentosus Mx. Common, Georgetown, Ellendale and Rehoboth.

Carduus Virginianus L. One specimen along roadside east of Georgetown with the *Heterotheca*; perhaps like that plant common further west.

Specimens of all the plants mentioned, except *Carduus Virginianus* L. are deposited in the Herbarium of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.

GIRARD COLLEGE.

THE GENERIC NAME WEDELIA

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL

The receipt of Mr. Standley's admirable revision of the Alionaceae of the United States called up a question as to the propriety of using *Wedelia* as the name of a genus in that family. *Wedelia* Loefl., Iter. Hisp. 180. 1758, is clearly a hyponym, since it includes no named species. According to the Index Kewensis, combinations under *Wedelia* occur in Linn. Syst. ed. 10, 890, but Dr. Barnhart has kindly looked up this reference,

and finds that Linné cites Loeffling, but does not so much as mention his generic names. In the meanwhile, *Wedelia* Jacq., Enum. Pl. Carib. 8: 28. 1760, was proposed for a genus of Compositae which is current to-day, with very many species. *Wedelia* Loeffl., Reise 240. 1766, had an assigned type, the *Allionia incarnata* L., but this is several years subsequent to Jacquin's publication.

The type of *Allionia* Loeffl., L., Syst. ed. 10, 890. 1361 (1759) is *A. violacea* L., as Mr. Standley states. *Wedelia* Loeffl., in the Allioniaceae, is thus left nameless, and *Wedeliella* is herewith proposed. The species, with references to the pages of Mr. Standley's work (Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. XII, part 8, 331 et seq. 1909) are as follows:

✓ *Wedeliella cristata*: *Wedelia cristata* Standley, p. 331.

✓ *Wedeliella glabra*: *Wedelia glabra* (Choisy) Standley, p. 332.

✓ *Wedeliella incarnata*: *Wedelia incarnata* (L.) Kuntze, Standley, p. 332. Type of genus.

Wedeliella incarnata anodonta: *Wedelia incarnata anodonta* Standley, p. 333.

Wedeliella incarnata villosa: *Wedelia incarnata villosa* Standley, p. 333.

Wedeliella incarnata nudata: *Wedelia incarnata nudata* Standley, p. 334.

I am greatly indebted to Dr. N. L. Britton and Dr. J. H. Barnhart for advice and reference.

REVIEWS

Walton's Wild Flowers and Fruits*

This practical guide to the wild flowers and fruits follows the earlier popular books in arranging the plants in color groups. Much time is saved, however, in finding the name of a plant, by the addition of a series of easy and ingenious chart or diagram keys — one for each color group. These keys are based upon such characters as the manner of growth (climbing, upright, etc.) the flower and leaf arrangement, the number of petals, and the presence of thorns. The keys and the flower descriptions are

*Walton, G. L. Practical Guide to the Wild Flowers and Fruits. 12mo. Pp. 198. 1909. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. \$1.50.